

Weekly Citizen

ALBUQUERQUE, - JUNE 27, 1891.

A WOOLEN MILL.

We would again call the attention of manufacturers to the exceptionally good opening which is presented at Albuquerque for a woollen mill. We doubt whether there is another town in any part of the country, east or west, that presents such advantages for a successful business in this line, and to convince any practical man of the truth of this, it is only necessary to call attention to a few facts.

1st. New Mexico is one of the greatest wool producing districts on the continent.

2d. More than half of all the wool produced in New Mexico is handled by the merchants of Albuquerque.

3d. All the wool from this country goes to market "in the grease," and less about seventy per cent. is scouring.

4th. The classes of goods chiefly made from the wool of this country find their best market in the mining, cattle and sheep camps of New Mexico and Arizona.

With these facts before him, any practical man ought to be able to figure out for himself, in a very short time, what a margin there would be in the manufacture, of coarse woollen goods at this point. In the condition in which the product now goes to market we may for transporting, more than half way across the continent, about seventy pounds of waste to every thirty pounds of wool, and the coarse blankets into which the wool is mainly manufactured, are then shipped back over the same long route, to be consumed in the same district in which the raw material was produced.

We have cheap fuel, an abundance of pure water, and unskilled labor which can be had at lower rates than in the east. With these advantages, and the additional advantage that the manufacturer at this point would have over the manufacturer in the east in the saving of freight, as well as in being able to purchase his wool at first hand, a woollen factory here ought to pay much larger profits than one at any eastern plant.

THE FAIR.

A commendable interest is being manifested in the coming fair by the people and press in all parts of the territory, and the proposition to have the several counties make provision for sending county exhibits is received with approbation everywhere. Only one county, Grant, has up to this time made an application for this purpose and appointed a commissioner, but the people in many other localities are urging the importance of such a step, and we are encouraged to believe that a number of others will soon follow the example set by our enterprising neighbors in Grant county. Referring to this subject, the Las Vegas Stock Grower says:

"That Grant county contains a progressive population is evidenced by the appointment of a commissioner, at a recent session of the county board, to collect and prepare for exhibition at the Territorial fair at Albuquerque, on September 14th to 16th next, samples of the products of Grant county. Every county in New Mexico should take similar action. The fair is no local affair; it is intended to be an exhibition of the resources of the entire territory, and as such deserves general support, and the managers should have the hearty co-operation of all citizens who are interested in pushing New Mexico to the front."

RAILROAD MATTERS.

While the money market throughout the country remains in its present condition, it is able to hope for any active operations in the way of railroad building, but it is gratifying to know that several of the roads in which Albuquerque is most interested, are making all necessary preparations to begin the work of pushing their lines in this direction just as soon as the financial condition of the country will permit the resumption of work upon enterprises of this character. And when the next building era shall come a number of very important changes will be made in the situation in this section of the country.

THE FRUIT.

The fruit crops of New Mexico will not be as large as usual this year. The unseasonable frosts which occurred in some portions of the territory in the latter part of April and early in May, did great injury. In the Mesilla valley, which is the fruit district of the country, the peach and apricot crops will be almost total failures. In the vicinity of Albuquerque, and for twelve or fifteen miles on either side of the town, no injury was done by the frosts, the trees are loaded, and there is a prospect of one of the best crops we ever gathered, but both north and south of the district mentioned, the effects of the frost were severely felt, and the yield of peaches and apricots will be greatly diminished. Apples and grapes have not been injured, and there will be a full crop of these all over the territory.

means of that line will have connection with the gulf, and will also make a good second connection between Albuquerque and El Paso.

The line most needed at this time, however, and for which there is a present demand and a present business, is a section of the D. & R. G. from Española to Albuquerque, and the company would be warranted in putting forth extraordinary efforts to effect its construction, even in the present condition of the market. The proposed road across the country from Trinidad to El Paso will be a long time, involving a large amount of capital, and while it is one that ought to be built, and one that the territory will sometime need, it is one that if built at the present time, would have to wait several years for a profitable business, that is, till the country is developed. But the extension of the D. & R. G. is an enterprise that involves the construction of about eighty miles of road without any costly works, and one that will make it a profitable enterprise from the day the first train goes down the road.

A DEEP HOLE.

The people of El Paso have made a contract for the sinking of an artesian well on the mesa near that place, to the depth of three thousand feet. The money has been put up, and the work has been going on for some time past.

The pipe is already down to the depth of about a thousand feet, and although an abundance of water has been passed through, they have not yet found any that will rise any considerable distance in the pipe, but are confident of getting a flowing well by the time they reach their three thousand foot limit.

That is just the kind of work that ought to be going on now in Albuquerque. But we do not think the El Paso people pursued the best course in making their first experiment on the mesa. It should have been on the bottom land, and when flowing water was struck there, it would be very easy to calculate how much more work would be required to get it on the higher land, and if it can't be had on the bottom land, it certainly cannot be had on the mesa; and an experiment made there will involve the boring of several hundred feet for nothing.

There is a strong feeling in Albuquerque in favor of undertaking such an enterprise here, and it only needs a little active effort on the part of some interested in the matter to secure capital enough to pay the expense of the undertaking. Quite a number of gentlemen have already signified their willingness to contribute liberally to such a purpose, and there are but very few people who are at all interested in the welfare of the town who would not give something.

Those who own large tracts of the mesa are more interested in this project than any other class, and would probably be the most liberal contributors to the most internal contributions, as soon as it is demonstrated that water in abundance can be found there that will rise to the surface, or even that it can be had by pumping, every dollar's worth of property in the mesa district will be more than doubled in value. But it is a matter of much value to the whole town—it would mean the immediate setting up and improvement of all the surrounding country, and would benefit the place more than the acquisition of a new railroad.

STOCK YARDS.

The Las Vegas Stock Grower continues to put forth earnest efforts in favor of stock yards at Albuquerque. We regret that it should be necessary for papers in other towns to spur up our people to the accomplishment of an enterprise of this kind, which is so urgently needed, to meet a demand already existing, and which would fit the status of this place for all time to come as the cattle mart and shipping point for all of southern New Mexico. The gentlemen who compose the company organized for this purpose should be their selves and get the enterprise under way, as also interest others in the matter who will put it through. It is something we ought to have, and that right away. The necessity for it already exists, and is recognized not only by our own citizens, but by people all over the territory, and the town is losing prestige and losing business every day that the work is deferred.

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BUILDING STONE.

The amount of sandstone produced in the United States in 1889 was 71,571,054 cubic feet, valued at \$10,816,057, while for 1880 the value was only \$4,780,391, an increase during the decade of \$6,035,063 or 126.26 per cent. There were 16,925 workmen employed, to whom were paid in wages \$2,250,580. The total expense of producing sand stone in 1889 was \$8,130,295, and the total capital invested \$17,776,467, of which \$11,501,100 was invested in land. New Mexico has eleven quarries of sand stone, and the output in 1889 was valued at \$185,184.

The Chicago & Alton will run a through train from Chicago to Galveston, and will make a line not second in importance to any of the great continental thoroughfares.

Among the first lines to be built, will be the extension of the Denver & Rio Grande from its present terminus at Española, down the valley to Albuquerque, where it will find connections by way of the Atlantic & Pacific with the cities of California, and by the Pecos valley line to the Gulf of Mexico.

Las Vegas and El Paso are taking an active interest in the proposed line from Trinidad by way of Vegas to El Paso, and that line, also, will undoubtedly be built in the course of time. By the time it becomes practicable to secure the necessary capital to carry forward such an enterprise, the country through which it is projected will be ready for it, and will have business enough to warrant its construction. This road will cross the Pecos Valley line about a hundred miles southeast of Albuquerque, and by

TELEGRAPHIC.

Council Bluffs, Iowa, June 20.—About 100 miles from this city and not a great ways from Corning is Plum Creek. At day break this little stream of water showed no signs of going out of its banks. About 5 o'clock a dark threatening cloud moved upon that section from the west. The cloud, very slow, seemed to be descending as it travelled, and when it reached the outskirts of the valley it appeared to drop to the ground.

A short time after the strange phenomenon, the Burlington passenger train No. 2 came along bearing an unusually large number of passengers. The train stopped at Corning station and proceeded the journey to Des Moines.

A mile west of Corning it crossed the bridge that spanned Plum Creek. Six minutes later a freight train followed. The freight was under good headway when it neared the bridge and Engineer Powers, with a characteristic caution, looked ahead at the structure. To his horror, he saw that an attempt to cross the bridge had been made. He had but a moment to act, but he was equal to the emergency. Grasping the throttle, he reversed the engine and called for brakes. A sharp crack along the entire train as the engine of locomotive collided. The train slackened speed materially, but Engineer Powers did not succeed in preventing a partial wreck, and now was forced to jump for safety. In the breaking of his fall he made the leap just before the engine, and was safe. Two and three cars had with a terrible crash into the creek. The rest of the train had the tares.

The creek which runs a few moments before was but a muddy stream, was swollen, and had carried away the bridge soon after the passenger train crossed. Engineer Powers, in jumping, landed in twelve feet of water and after a stirring struggle escaped being carried away to the current.

Washouts in Nebraska.

Omaha, Neb., June 20.—The heavy rain known for years fell all over the state. Along the line of the Burlington & Missouri, in southern Nebraska and northern Kansas several washouts resulted, the most serious being in the vicinity of Orleans. Several small washouts occurred on the branch line between Orleans and Oxford. Trains on that branch are delayed, and some have been abandoned altogether.

On the Elk Horn Valley railroad a washout occurred at Battle Creek, caused by a waterspout. The creek suddenly rose and inundated the town, sweeping away several houses and endangering a number of lives. All in danger were helped out in wagons and no lives were lost.

The town is half overflowed at present and people have to go about in boats. It is thought that the mud dam will go and large damage has already been done to crops. Several miles of track have been washed out and several bridges which will delay the trains for two days.

At Oskaloosa the precipitation was five inches. Cellars are filled, sidewalks are gone and 300 feet of railroad track is removed. The damage to crops is unknown.

At Humphrey, Gathornea begins, a farmer, was killed by lightning, as was also the team with which he was plowing.

At Palmer the wife and grandmother of Vilay Lanton were struck by lightning and killed.

Widespread Rains.

Chicago, June 20.—An abnormally widespread rain has made life burdensome to thousands of railroad men and telegraphers. Advice from points stretching in a line between Kansas City and to the long distance north and south raised an unvarying succession of dangerous slippery rails and sodden wires. In many places rains have been in progress since last night with no indication of cessation. The Western Union wires in the great territory indicated were practically useless except at race intervals.

The Space for State Buildings.

Chicago, Ill., June 20.—Every state and territory in the union was given space at Jackson park for a building at the world's fair. Thirty acres lying in the improved part of Jackson park, between Fifty Sixth and Fifty Eighth streets, will be devoted to the state buildings. In some cases less than half an acre has been given for the buildings, while in others the amount is much greater. This assignment of space to the states is final. The buildings of foreign governments will spread over seven teen acres to the north. Generally speaking the states have been grouped with reference to their geographical positions. In the grouping the eastern states have been put together, and so also the southern, western and Pacific states.

Bishop Vincent's Health.

New York, June 22.—Friends of Bishop John H. Vincent, the noted orator and evangelist of the Methodist Episcopal Church, give an emphatic denial to the current stories that his health is such that he may be compelled to retire altogether from the ministry.

The truth is, they say, that he has been confined to his home by an attack of bronchitis since the meeting of the bishops in May, and has been compelled to cancel all his engagements for two months.

Absolute rest, however, is expected to result in a speedy and permanent cure.

Republican Conference.

New York, June 22.—A strong effort to thoroughly arouse the Republican League clubs of this state for a vigorous campaign for the state ticket this fall was inaugurated today at Poughkeepsie, where a conference of active republican workers representing several counties is being held. The State League is represented by Timothy E. Byrnes, James Blanchard, Job H. Hedges, John S. Smith, and A. B. Humphreys. These gentlemen will spend the next four weeks in making a complete tour of the state, holding daily conferences with ward and county workers.

Ex-Senator McDonald's Condition.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 23.—Ex-Senator McDonald had a reasonably quiet day, but the unfavorable symptoms of several days ago appeared again. His stomach refuses all nourishment, and the vomiting was attended with more or less pain. He is much weaker in consequence. "He may live a week, or he may die in a day or two," said Dr. Rummell, "but it is very certain he cannot get well."

Doctors in Convention.

Washington, D. C., June 20.—The government of Chile has awarded prize money of \$150,000 to the commanders of the Admiral Lynch and Admiral Cordova, the two cruisers that blew up the Blanco not long ago.

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HOMEOPATHY.

Council Bluffs, Iowa, June 20.—On the whole the reports show that the new school was making wonderful strides and that it stands today in the position exceeding the fondest anticipations of its founder. The growth of homeopathy in the United States was treated by Dr. G. Franklin Smith of New York, Dr. T. H. Failla of Christiania, Norway, had a paper on Australia, Hungary, and Germany, Dr. Oscar Hansen of Copenhagen, spoke for Denmark, Dr. J. Murray Moore, of Liverpool, dealt with New Zealand; Dr. C. W. Clarke of Winnipeg, sketched the progress in Manitoba, Dr. Joaquin Gonzalez of the City of Mexico, represented that republic; Dr. P. C. Majandar of Calcutta, presented an interesting paper relating to India. Dr. A. Lorischer, of Leipzig, submitted a lengthy paper relating to Germany, Dr. H. H. Bruecker, of Basle, spoke for Switzerland, and Dr. E. H. M. Stansbury of Southampton, was thoroughly at home in speaking of what has been accomplished in Great Britain. At the conclusion of this programme the delegates adjourned in order to attend a grand banquet to be tendered them at the United States hotel.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Spanish edition of the legislative session laws will be issued from the New Mexican office this week.

It looks very much as though Mc Kinley would be to blame for the defeat of the democratic party in 1892.

The new court of private land claims will sit in organza at Denver, Colorado, and in a few weeks will be ready to try cases.

The first town in New Mexico to get an east and west railroad will be the metropolis of New Mexico, and it will be Albuquerque.

SILVER and Slavin are getting close enough together to justify the prediction that there will be some pretty lively slugging before long.

There are 117 convicts in the territorial penitentiary. Col. Frank Chavez is winning golden compliments by his careful management of the institution.

The first shipment of block tin, consisting of seven tons, from the Temescal mine, San Bernardino county, Calif., has been received at San Francisco.

Fourty cranes, top plate factories in Wales have been forced to shut down owing to the increased production in America. You won't find this item in a trustee journal.

The Santa Fe has the most comfortable and prosperous route in Albuquerque or Denver. They have not shown that sort of spirit and enterprise in the past.

The Register is the name of a new daily paper established at Corralito by F. E. Houser, and which will be under the management of W. B. Tipton. The Register is well filled with local news.

Why should any man ask the benefits of newspaper space and circulation with out cost, more than he would ask the price for a barrel of sugar, the clother or a suit, or the hardware dealer for a stove?

Sixty-five county has an enterprising lot of people, and is becoming noted as a grain and fruit region. Why cannot C. H. McHenry constitute himself a committee to collect a San Juan county exhibit for the Territorial fair?

A young territorial exchange asserts that the Wells Fargo company is ignoring the law regulating the business of that company, which requires it to make statements of its receipts and pay a tax of \$2 per \$100 receipts to the territory.

The Register reports that W. S. Frazer has succeeded in placing the bonds for the water reservoir at Roswell. The enterprise will be of great benefit to Roswell, bringing under cultivation several thousand acres of excellent fruit lands.

Some political societies have failed

to flourish in the republic; the Mafia went down in blood, and no traffic association, however powerful, can hope to escape the common fate of secret societies in the United States whose aims are dangerous to the public welfare.

The New Mexican says United States

Marshal Romero is being mentioned as

a candidate for delegate to the

next national republican convention.

It is not a little previous.

And would it not be

just as well to leave the federal offi-

cials at home when that convention meets?

R. W. Tassan, the famous Chicago

cigar manufacturer,